

A Revolution



In Dentistry



With Remarks

ON THE

Dangers of the American System

OF

Teeth without Plates.



LONDON :

MR. GOODMAN, SURGEON DENTIST,
2, LUDGATE HILL, E.C.

Hours, 9 to 8.

(Opposite St. Paul's Cathedral.)

pam

PROVINCIAL BRANCHES.

WU 26

1893

G 65r 8, PAVILION BUILDINGS, BRIGHTON.

2, BANK STREET SHEFFIELD.

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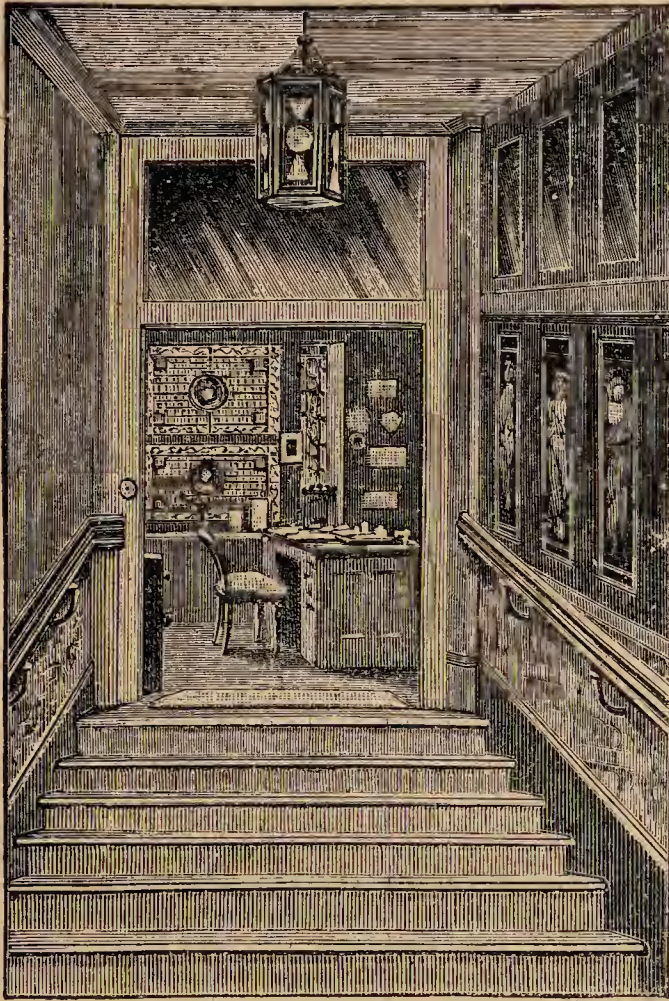
2, LUDGATE HILL, LONDON, E.C.

(OPPOSITE ST. PAUL'S CATHEDRAL)



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A Revolution in Dentistry



MAIN ENTRANCE.

Conservatism is so decided a characteristic of every important profession, that so bold and aggressive a title heading as the above cannot fail to attract as much criticism as attention. I have written, however, the phrase "A Revolution in Dentistry" unhesitatingly,

in the full belief that the departure I have been bold enough to make from the traditions which have hitherto been imposed upon the practice of Dentistry marks the channel in which the profession as a body must ultimately settle.

SINGLE TOOTH, 2/6. FIVE YEARS' WARRANTY.

The change I have instituted—and which brought me within a comparatively few years a practice probably more extensive than that of any other dentist in the United Kingdom—is not one which alters the *modus operandi* either of the Surgery or the workroom. The various dental operations, the manufacture of Artificial Teeth, &c., are conducted on the same modern and highly scientific principles that obtain in our dental hospitals, and in the most exclusive and conservative of dental surgeries. Only the monetary relations between the patient and the practitioner are affected by this “Revolution.” By appealing to the million for support, and arranging my scale of charges on a commercial system, instead of on the system which a starched professional etiquette has hitherto insisted upon, I am able to offer the public requiring artificial instruments of mastication

**A COMPLETE SET OF TEETH FOR
ONE GUINEA,**

AND TO

WARRANT THEM FOR FIVE YEARS.

In response to the inquiry, how can it be done? I put before my readers a few plain facts on the subject of Dentistry.

Dental Surgery is a term of wide and far-

TEETH—A COMPLETE SET—ONE GUINEA.

reaching significance which, while including operations of an eminently scientific and delicate character which require the attention of long-experienced professional men, also includes operations which rather demand the skill of a highly trained Artificer. To the latter category, which embraces the greater part of a Dentist's practice, belongs the manufacture of Artificial Teeth, and their adaption to the human mouth. I shall not, I trust, be misunderstood, or be supposed to cast a slur upon a pursuit my own lifelong apprenticeship to which has taught me requires the greatest intelligence, application, and delicacy of sight and touch; but what I wish to convey is that Artificial Teeth should be supplied to the public upon commercial terms, *i.e.*, after a fair profit has been taken on the time, labour, and material required for their construction. The ordinary conditions of dentistry prevent this, **for the ordinary dentist, owing to the narrow limits of a private practice, is compelled to obtain upon a single set of teeth the profit I am well repaid if I make upon a score.** In this single fact lies the secret of my "Revolution in Dentistry," a revolution which, as its significance becomes fully recognised, must very materially alter the existing condition of dentistry.

ANOTHER IMPORTANT DEPARTURE.

In addition to artificial Sets of Teeth on Vulcanite, I have made a speciality of sets at popular prices, mounted on more costly materials, Gold, Platinum, Silver, Coraline, &c., thus placing within the reach of the luxuriously inclined Teeth adapted with precious metal, &c., at *less than one-third the charges ordinarily made.*

PRIZE MEDAL TEETH.

The Artificial Teeth used by me are those which have obtained the highest awards at all important International Exhibitions. While mentioning this fact, I regret to have to animadvert on the very common practice of dentists referring to these medals in a manner suggesting that they have been awarded personally to themselves, whereas they have really been conferred upon the manufacturers of dental materials who supply the profession. Practising dentists are in no case the makers of the porcelain teeth they use; and any claims to exclusive merits in this particular must be condemned as calculated to mislead the public.

TEETH—A COMPLETE SET—ONE GUINEA.

PAINLESS DENTAL OPERATIONS.

Teeth are extracted painlessly by the aid of nitrous oxide, or "laughing gas," the charge for administration being 5s. We have also great experience here in the use of cocaine, chloride of ethyl, and other local anæsthetics, which may be preferable in certain instances.

A qualified Medical Gentleman is attached to the staff, and attends all Gas Operations, without further charge.

TEETH REGULATED, SCALED, AND STOPPED.

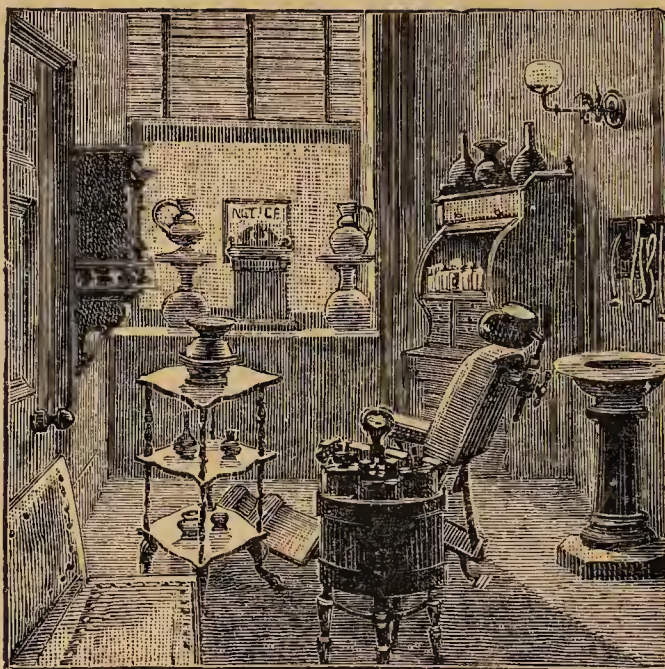
A special department is reserved for scaling, regulating, and stopping teeth, the operators being experts in all styles of gold, amalgam, and enamel fittings. Fee from 2/6.

As freedom from pain does not prove absence of disease, patients should pay periodical visits to this department, where they can have their teeth examined by an expert, and any decay arrested at its inception.

IMPORTANT TO COUNTRY PATIENTS AND OTHERS.

To meet the demands for the economical dentistry I have instituted, the number of sur-

SINGLE TOOTH, 2/6. FIVE YEARS' WARRANTY.

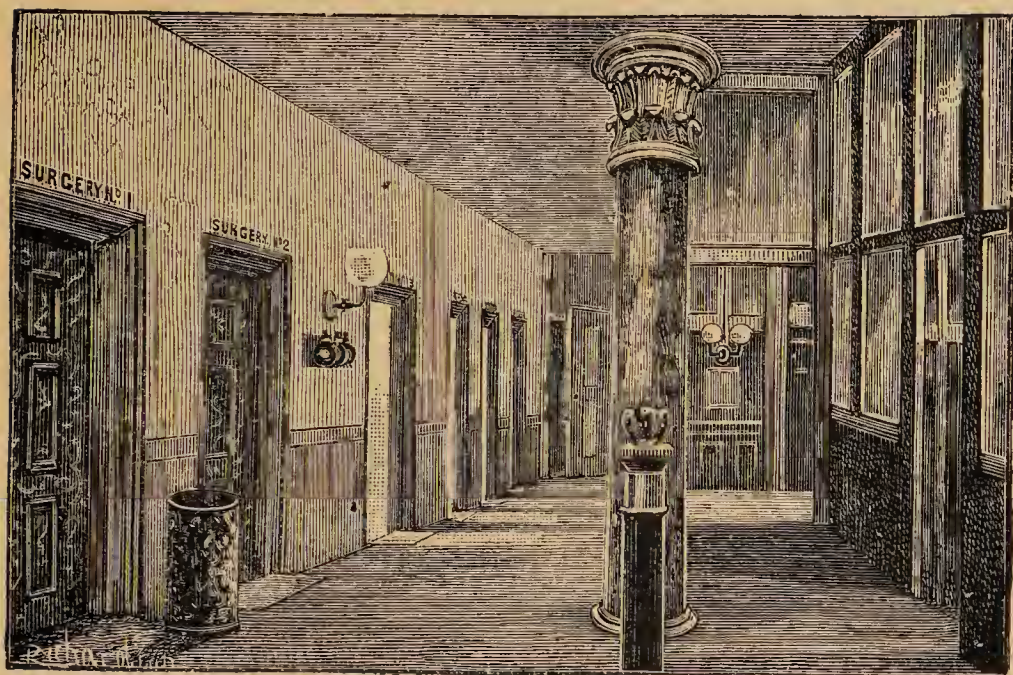


SURGERY No. 1.



SURGERY No. 4.

TEETH—A COMPLETE SET—ONE GUINEA.



CORRIDOR OF SURGERIES.



AMERICAN SURGERY.

SINGLE TOOTH, 2/6. FIVE YEARS' WARRANTY.

geries and staff of assistants have been largely increased, until my establishment at Ludgate Hill has assumed such proportions as to earn the description given it by the correspondent of the *West-End Advertiser*, of "**London's Largest Dental Emporium.**" Country patients will find an advantage in this fact, as it enables them to be attended to here without previously making an appointment, and the work, if urgent, can be completed in a few hours.

PROVINCIAL BRANCHES.

Branch Surgeries have been established in most leading towns in England and Scotland, conducted on identically the same principles as at Ludgate Hill, and are under the management of dental operators who, in every instance, have been schooled in my special system by long apprenticeship in workroom and surgery under my personal supervision.

Patients having visited one of my establishments, have the privilege of further attendances at any of the others if they desire it, without extra charge; a considerable advantage should they be travelling, or, through any cause, find it inconvenient to pay further visits to the surgery where they were originally attended to.

SPECIAL ADVANTAGES OFFERED.

1st. Great saving in cost, whether for artificial plates, operations, stoppings, or crowns, &c.

2nd. Every operator is a specialist in the department to which he is devoted; and in difficult cases, where ordinary dentists have often failed, he almost invariably secures success, owing to the experience he has gained in this extraordinarily large practice.

3rd. Teeth in every set supplied are guaranteed for five years.

4th. Patients' time is saved, owing to the rapidity with which work can be completed, and to the fact that a consultation and attendance can be obtained without a previous appointment.

5th. A qualified medical gentleman is attached to the staff, and attends to the administration of Nitrous Oxide Gas without extra charge.

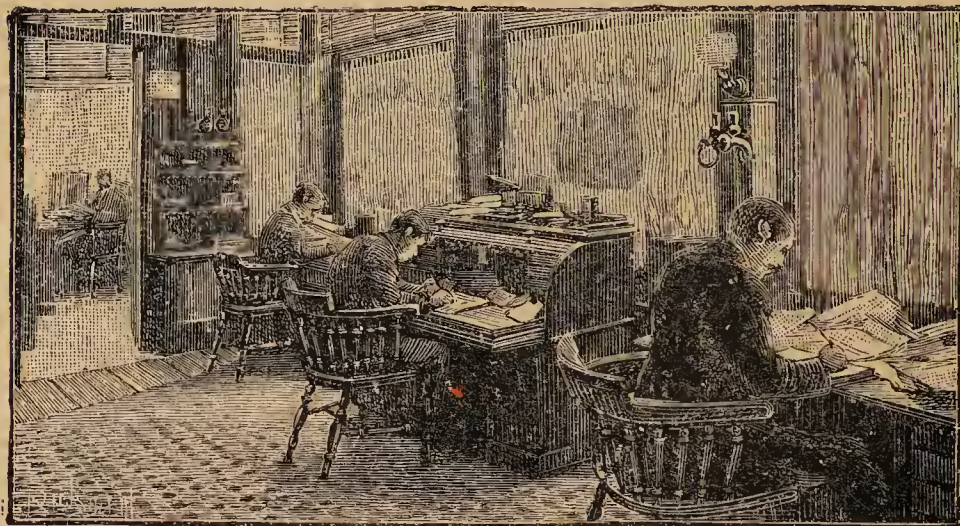
6th. All artificial teeth supplied are of permanent and perfect life-like appearance, and match the natural ones with such exactitude as to render detection absolutely impossible.

7th. To secure comfort for aged people and others with tender gums, artificial teeth can be mounted on a special soft suction palate.

8th. Country patients and others have the choice of the various Provincial Branches for further attendances. (See list on cover.)

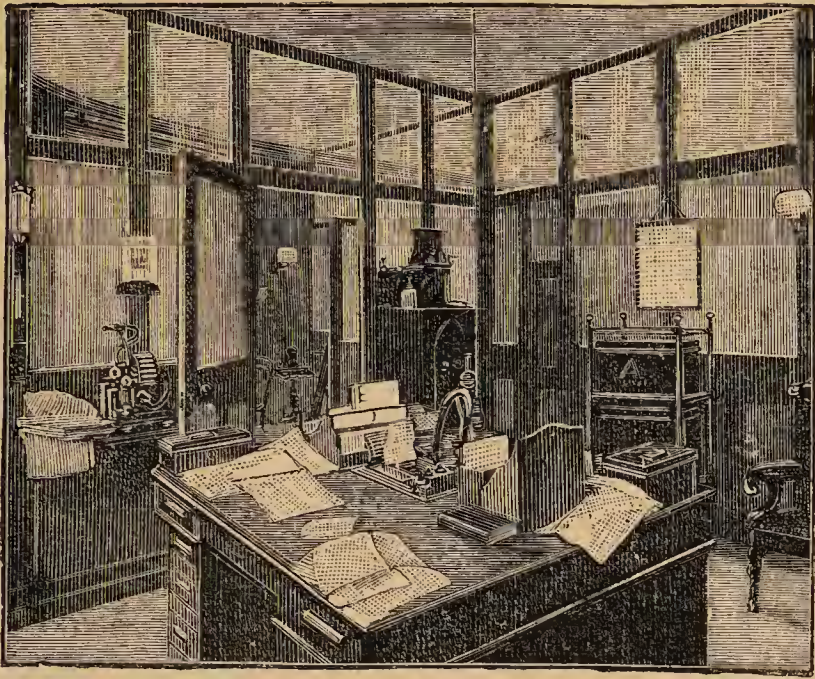


A WORK-ROOM.



CLERKS' OFFICE.

TEETH—A COMPLETE SET—ONE GUINEA.



SECRETARY'S OFFICE.



A WAITING ROOM.

SINGLE TOOTH, 2/6. FIVE YEARS' WARRANTY.

AMERICAN DENTISTRY.

TEETH WITHOUT PLATES. AN EXPLANATION AND A WARNING.



SPECIMENS of GOLD & PORCELAIN CROWN WORK

As executed at Mr. Goodman's Establishment.

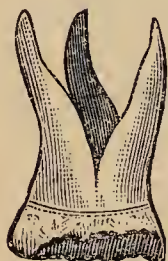


Fig. 1.



Fig. 2.



Fig. 3.

Fig. 1.—Badly-decayed Molar.

Fig. 2.—Gold Crown.

Fig. 3.—Molar fitted with Gold Crown.

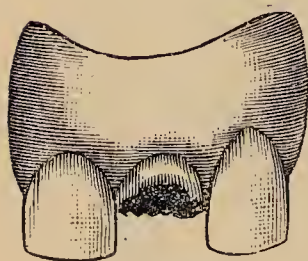


Fig. 4.



Fig. 5.

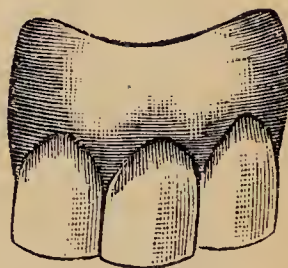


Fig. 6.

Fig. 4.—Section showing decayed front tooth.

Fig. 5.—Porcelain Crown.

Fig. 6.—Section showing Porcelain Crown fitted.

SINGLE TOOTH, 2/6. FIVE YEARS' WARRANTY.

Among my staff of assistants are specialists in all legitimate American processes for restoring decayed teeth, such as gold fillings, "contour" work, and adaption of gold and porcelain crowns on healthy stumps. These processes will be found often particularly valuable, as they restore to serviceability otherwise useless teeth, and may avoid the necessity of an artificial palate. Owing to the extent of my practice, I am also able to claim that this class of work can be obtained at my establishment at prices far below that which the ordinary dentist can afford to work for.

I have referred above to "legitimate" American processes, and from this category I must exclude the extensive "Bridge Work," a system which vainly promises to refurnish toothless gums with serviceable substitutes, which shall remain permanent fixtures in the mouth; and this without the need of the familiar artificial plate, or palate.

In view of the serious evils of this method, I have thought it right to place, in brief, before the public the indictment of this plateless system, as contained in the verdict of the highest dental authorities, both of this country and America—a system which has practically been abandoned by its originators, but which, unfortu-

THE DANGERS OF BRIDGE-WORK.

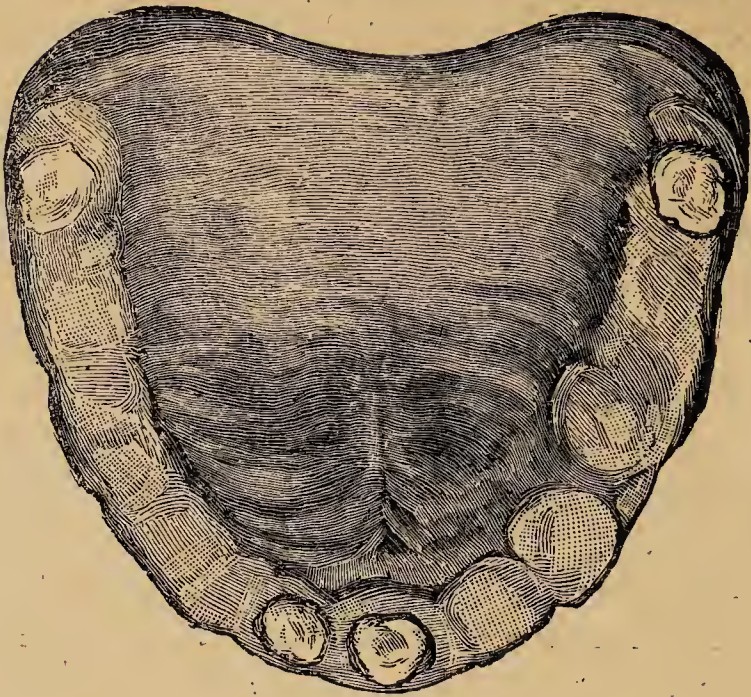


FIG 1.

Fig. 1 shows a mouth with four roots upon which a bridge is adapted.

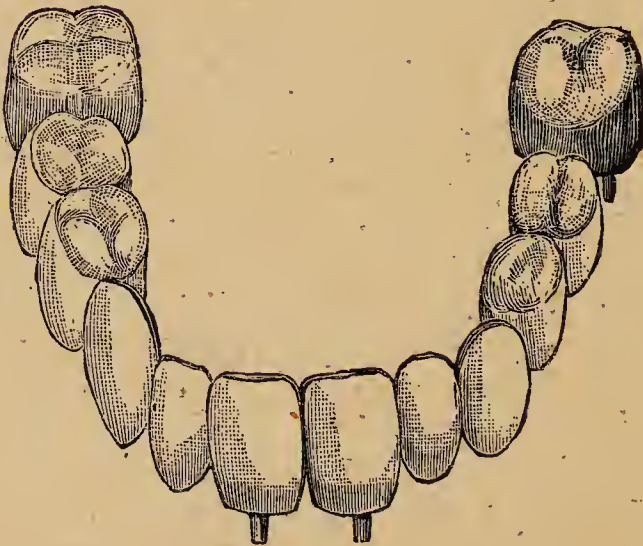


FIG 2.

The bridge, with attachments fixing it permanently to the remaining natural stumps.

THE DANGERS OF BRIDGE-WORK.

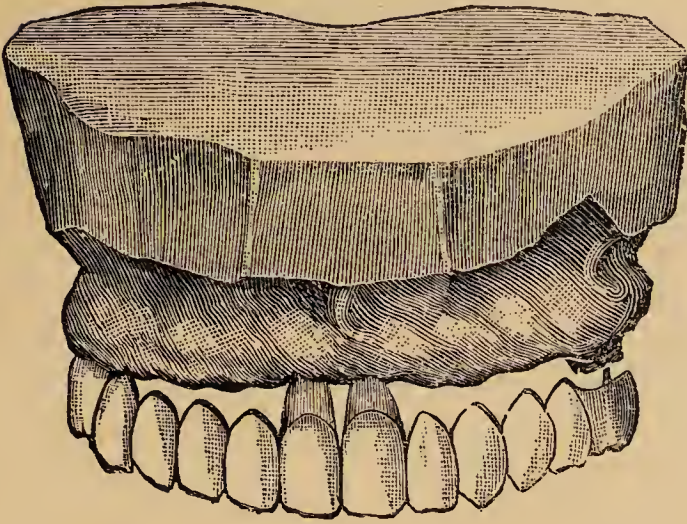


FIG. 3.

The bridge, after a few months' use in the mouth. The stumps, unable to bear more force than nature intended, have given way; the entire work is useless, and must be renewed.

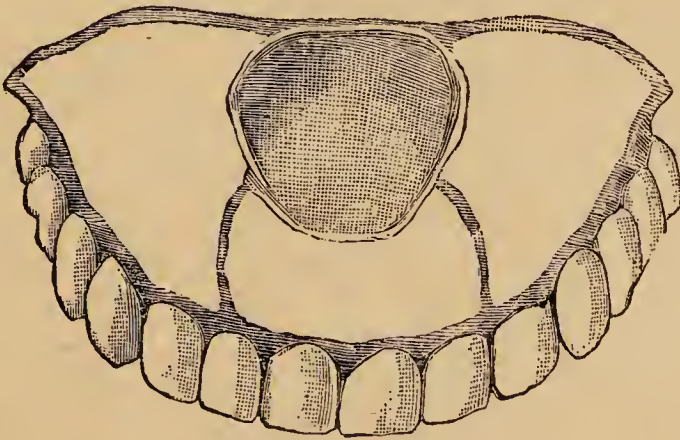


FIG. 4.

A skeleton, or bridged palate (as recommended on page 21), retained by atmospheric suction, and causing no injury to natural teeth.

nately, survives in the hands of the unscrupulous as a means of exacting enormous fees while inflicting irremediable injury to luckless patients. As the opinions quoted are not my own, but those of unquestionably independent authorities, their acceptance by the public is assured.

At first sight, the advantage of a system which dispenses with all plates and palates whatever seems so convincing, and a "Bridge Case," as explained by theory, or exhibited in a neat model, strikes one so forcibly as the ideal system, that it is certain to attract the general public. Its advocates may urge that if it is not adopted here, it is because practitioners are too much wedded to old uses to adopt a new departure. But this argument was answered some years ago in the *British Journal of Dental Science*, when the Editor wrote as follows:—

"Practising dentists in this country, whose procedure can be estimated as types of our practice, are all familiar with these American methods, and if they do not exclusively follow such methods, it is simply because they judge them not the best; and in this they are very well fitted to judge, since they habitually try both sides of the question. It is absurd to suppose that English dentists are conservative.

TEETH—A COMPLETE SET—ONE GUINEA.

The profession has during the past few decades shown itself positively revolutionary. It has been our custom to welcome all novelties, *and to discard mere puffed rubbish*, while we have retained and incorporated whatever modes of procedure promised a chance of usefulness and success."

This really strikes the key-note of the matter, and exposes the absurdity of the advantages claimed exclusively for "American Dentistry." Between American and English Dentistry, of the highest class, the difference is barely appreciable, and reputable American dentists would hardly recognise their profession as practised here by their *soi-disant* representatives.*

* The Dean of the Dental Hospital of London, in a letter in the *Times* of March 24, 1892, writes as follows:—"America, like Great Britain, Germany, France, and other countries, has its dental educational establishments, and at most of these institutions a good dental education is given, but it in no sense differs from similar education in other countries. However, the quack has endeavoured by his advertising methods to exalt the dentistry as taught in America into something which he is pleased to call American dentistry, much to the disgust of legitimate Americans who practise throughout the world. Dentistry, like medicine and surgery, is catholic, and is practised by honest men for the public good, and therefore all its methods are made public to all the members of the profession."

So much for generalities. Now for some practical details as to the objections to be raised against this system. The first extract given is from the latest treatise on "Artificial Crown and Bridge-work," written by Dr. GEORGE EVANS, of New York, and published in 1889 by the S. S. WHITE DENTAL MANUFACTURING COMPANY, of Philadelphia, as follows:—

"The slots bevelled under the artificial teeth, called *self-cleansing spaces*, fill with particles of food.

"The speech of the wearer is often affected by these self-cleansing slots under the front teeth.

"The teeth employed as abutments are usually *irreparably destroyed* by the process of crowning. N.B.—One of the strongest points urged by bridge-workers is the absence of clasps, which, they say, may abrade the adjoining natural teeth. They apparently prefer irreparable destruction to the chance of abrasion—a well-fitting clasp does not abrade.

"If an extensive bridge is made of gold, being immovable, it is impossible to keep it perfectly clean, as the metal will gradually tarnish in parts out of reach of the brush,

and will gather offensive matter on its surface and in its interstices.

“In cases where it becomes necessary to remove the bridge for the purpose of repair, or because of disease in the teeth which support it, the operation is difficult, and *the bridge is usually injured so as to unfit it for re-insertion.*

“The teeth which support the bridge are required to bear more force and pressure than Nature intended. The ultimate result is evident to anyone experienced in dental practice; and the usefulness and durability of such work is decidedly limited in character, considering the time, trouble, and great expense attending it.”

In a review of Mr. EVANS'S work, the *British Journal of Dental Science* remarks as follows:—

“To construct a large and elaborate denture, to use infinite pains and a great deal of time in adapting it accurately to the mouth, and then to attach it as a fixture, is, to our minds, *nothing less than fraudulent folly*, which, in ninety-nine cases out of a hundred, the patient, and the dentist too, if he is an honest man, will live bitterly to regret. To use milder language would be to ignore the cases which are per-

petually presenting themselves in which, in spite of carefully and finely-finished workmanship, bridges, after a brief period of comfort and usefulness (not always even that), come pitifully to grief, and have to be removed—generally in company with one or more of the teeth to which the appliance has been attached. In the very work before us there are repeated references to the difficulties attending the fixed bridges, and we find such an elaborate description of the care necessary to the healthy and comfortable maintenance of such ‘fixtures’ as would quite baffle the patience and perseverance of ordinary mortals.”

Conscientious practitioners may advocate the bridge system in a very limited degree, as, for instance, to replace one, or say two teeth, which have been lost by accident rather than decay, the anatomical condition of the mouth otherwise being healthy; and in view of the fact that my operators are biassed towards no particular form of practice, patients may depend that the treatment most suitable to their needs will always be employed.

Finally, should there still remain any disposition to favour the “plateless system,” I would

TEETH—A COMPLETE SET—ONE GUINEA.

caution the public against persons pretending to do this work at prices anything like as low as those charged for ordinary English work. Dr. BENNETT has remarked that "bridges are too costly to be within the reach of many," and, speaking as an authority on the question of cost, I thoroughly endorse that statement. As the larger part of the work must be carried out, not in the workroom, but in the patient's mouth, it is impossible to use the system, except at practically a prohibitive expense, and if the best of bridge-work is injurious, the powers preserve us against the "cheap and nasty."

SKELETON OR BRIDGED PALATES.

In such cases where it is desired to reduce to the lowest possible degree the weight and bulk of the artificial plate, I advise, where anatomical conditions are favourable, the use of the Skeleton, or Bridged Plate, which I have specially designed for this purpose. (See Fig. 4, page 15.) As in this, the principle of atmospheric suction is retained, these plates, which are at once light, economical, and comfortable, are held in position without injury to the remaining natural teeth, and, being removable at will, perfect cleanliness is secured.

OPINIONS OF THE PRESS, TESTIMONIALS, ETC.

NOTE.—From the many hundreds of testimonials received, selection has been made of a few where the patients have no objection to the publication of both names and addresses. The originals of these and of others can be inspected on application.

Mr. LABOUCHERE, M.P., in *Truth*, April 28th, 1892, has an important article on Mr. Goodman's system, from which the following are extracts:—

“Mr. Goodman has one of the largest practices in the world. . . . The scale on which he works enables him to employ both capital and labour in the most effective and economical way, and to content himself with a reasonable profit on each individual transaction. Being able to keep half-a-dozen or a dozen chairs full from morning to night, he can employ the most highly skilled operators and the best materials; he can do everything that science and expe-

TEETH—A COMPLETE SET—ONE GUINEA.

rience suggest to satisfy every customer. . . .
Mr. Goodman does what no non-advertising practitioner does, so far as I am aware—he guarantees the satisfactory fit of each set. Considering that he makes and fits some hundreds of sets per week, such a guarantee carries a considerable liability. Yet Mr. Goodman assures me—and he gives me permission to verify the fact from his books, if his assertion is challenged—that not one-half per cent. of his customers come back to be refitted.”

THE WEEKLY STAR,

London, April 15th, 1893, says:—

“It is an indisputable fact that artificial teeth lengthen life. The due nourishment of the body depends equally upon the proper mastication of the food as upon the food itself. Every mouthful should have thirty-two bites or crushes (says Mr. Gladstone), and we are provided with thirty-two teeth. But if we have not got the teeth, what then? Our food is insufficiently chewed, and we fail to obtain from it those constituents necessary to long life. ‘False’ teeth, as they are badly mis-named, make up for our deficiencies, and consequently lengthen our lives. And what they do in fact, they do trebly in

SINGLE TOOTH, 2/6. FIVE YEARS' WARRANTY.

appearance. How different a person looks when the lost teeth are replaced! Artificial teeth, however, remained at a prohibitive price until the enterprise of Mr. Goodman, of Ludgate Hill, the world-renowned dentist, broke down the old state of extortion. At Mr. Goodman's establishment one can get for a guinea or two guineas what the old-fashioned practitioner charged 30 to 50 guineas for."

THE EVENING NEWS & POST,

London, Sept. 2, 1891, says:—

"The trade in teeth has been revolutionised in the course of the last ten years. Artificial teeth were formerly the luxury of the rich; now they are a comfort of life within the reach of the poorest. The prime mover in this dental revolution is Mr. Goodman, of Ludgate Hill."

THE EUROPEAN MAIL,

October 8th, 1886, says:—

"The system of dentistry practised by Mr. Goodman, originator of popular guinea sets of teeth, has brought him a reputation both wide and eminent. Hence would-be imitators have copied the style of his advertisements and valuable scientific testimonials."

TEETH—A COMPLETE SET—ONE GUINEA.

THE SOUTH LONDON PRESS,

August 22nd, 1891, says :—

“Mr. Goodman’s dentistry business at 2, Ludgate Hill, has gained for him the appellation of the ‘Prince of Dentists.’”

THE WEST-END ADVERTISER,

August 6th, 1891, says :—

“Mr. Goodman has adopted every means of making pleasant the approach to his surgeries. The decorative embellishments of staircase and corridors, and the comfort and elegance of the reception and waiting rooms, suggest many things other than the one-time horrors of a dental establishment. Some idea of the extent of the premises may be gathered from the fact that, in addition to the commodious reception and waiting-rooms, the comfort and elegance of which I have already referred to, and in addition to the spacious offices for the clerical staff, there are as many as eight different surgeries, each of which is furnished and equipped with all the latest and most approved dental appliances and engines for skilfully and painlessly extracting teeth, and for preparing difficult cavities for gold fillings, porcelain crowns, and other conservative processes. In these surgeries Mr. Goodman is assisted by English and Ameri-

can operators, whose lengthened experience and certified skill in all branches of dentistry entitle them to rank as experts of the first order. Passing from the surgeries, we ascend to the top floors, where every manufacturing process connected with the dental art is carried on by skilled workmen Mr. Goodman has, by the closest theoretical reasoning, combined with practical observation and experiment, rendered himself an absolute specialist in this all-important branch of dentistry."



"Fit Well; are Comfortable in the Mouth."

8, CRANBURY AVENUE, SOUTHAMPTON,
Mr. GOODMAN, *October 13, 1888.*

DEAR SIR,—I received the teeth, and find them satisfactory. They fit well, are comfortable in the mouth, and useful in masticating the food. But what makes their greatest attraction is their cheapness, which is a great contrast to a set I had some years ago from another dentist, for which I had to pay five times the amount, and which were never a satisfactory fit.

You are at liberty to make what use you like of this testimonial.

Yours truly,

EDWARD GILES, Major.

TEETH—A COMPLETE SET—ONE GUINEA.

"Comfort and Ease."

118, FRIERN ROAD, EAST DULWICH,
Mr. GOODMAN, April 16, 1887.

DEAR SIR,—I feel constrained to express to you my entire satisfaction at the teeth you have recently made me. The comfort and ease with which I masticate my food, although I have only worn them a little over a week, is quite surprising. I shall take great pleasure in recommending my friends to you.

Yours truly,

J. P. PERRIN.



"Better and Cheaper."

FROM CHARLES HOLMES, Esq., M.D.,
L.R.C.P. (London), M.R.C.S. (England).

"I have watched Mr. Goodman's system of painless dentistry, and unhesitatingly recommend it. I have also examined his Guinea Sets of Teeth, and have been present during their manufacture, and am of opinion that they are as good, if not better, than those made by other dentists at a much higher fee."

SINGLE TOOTH, 2/6. FIVE YEARS' WARRANTY.

"Reasonable Charges."

FROM JOHN ASHTON, Esq., L.R.C.P.,
L.F.P.S., &c., &c.

"December 20th, 1885.

"I can conscientiously testify to the excellence of your 'Guinea Sets of Teeth,' which I consider marvels of cheapness. Your gold and platinum high-class work seems equally reasonable as regards the charges."



"Skilful and Humane."

DR. ANDREW WILSON (LATE R.N.) SAYS:—

"I can recommend Mr. Goodman as a very skilful and humane dentist. His reasonable charges should attract to him all classes."



"Satisfied as to Fit."

67, WILLOW BRIDGE STREET, LEICESTER,
Dec. 19, 1888.

SIR,—I have received the teeth, and am in every way satisfied as to fit and all other requisites.—Yours, etc.,

MISS JACKSON.

TEETH—A COMPLETE SET—ONE GUINEA.

"Can Eat Anything with them."

25, PONTEFRAC STREET,

Feb. 26, 1889.

SIR,—I have much pleasure in stating that the teeth you supplied me with 12 months ago are very satisfactory, as I can eat anything with them.

I shall always recommend my friends to you, as I have been so highly satisfied with them.

Yours,

M. BOOTH.



"Quite Perfect."

CROFT BANK, CRAIGIE, PERTH, N.B.

March 7, 1888.

Mr. GOODMAN,

DEAR SIR,—I am very pleased to say that the artificial teeth you supplied me with fit admirably ; in fact, I find them quite perfect, and in every way satisfactory. I can masticate with them as well as I could with my own. Shall do my best to recommend you whenever I can.—Yours truly,

ALEXANDER HUTCHISON.

"Give every Satisfaction."

30, WESLEY STREET, LIVERPOOL,
Mr. GOODMAN, July 16, 1890.

DEAR SIR,—The teeth you supplied me with give every satisfaction, and I shall have much pleasure in recommending you to my friends.

Yours truly,

THERESA BROMLEY.



"Durability and Comfort."

24, TYER'S TERRACE, VAUXHALL,
Mr. GOODMAN, Aug. 20, 1888.

DEAR SIR,—I feel it my duty conscience bound to acknowledge the durability and comfort of your work. I had a complete set of artificial teeth made by you on the 25th of September, 1886, and wore them with ease. I am proud to say I have them now; they are as good as when I first used them. I shall have great pleasure in recommending your work at any time I can do so.—Yours,

THOMAS INKER.

TEETH—A COMPLETE SET—ONE GUINEA.

"Masticate with Comfort."

CONSTITUTIONAL CLUB, BRISTOL,

July 11, 1890.

DEAR MR. GOODMAN,—I have much pleasure in stating that, after a month's trial, I find the teeth with which you supplied me fit quite satisfactorily, and that I can masticate with comfort. With best wishes,—I am, faithfully yours,

FRED W. LANE.



"Thanking you for your Skill."

4, VICTORIA PLACE, CHELE STREET,
LONGSIGHT, MANCHESTER,

Mr. GOODMAN,

Oct. 18, 1888.

SIR,—I have every pleasure in thanking you for the attention I have received at your hands in the easy extracting of my old teeth, and also thanking you for your skill in supplying me with new teeth with which I can eat well. I could scarcely have believed that they would have been so satisfactory, had I not had the experience.

Hoping it may be the means of your business increasing very largely,—I am, yours very truly,

ELIZABETH FOSTER.

"Best of Attention."

FROM MR. E. VYSE, PLAISTOW.

"I am very pleased with the attention I have received from you. *I am indebted to the Editor of 'Health' for recommending me to your establishment.*"



STORE-ROOM FOR MODELS.

2, Ludgate Hill, London, E.C.

(OPPOSITE ST. PAUL'S CATHEDRAL.)

PROVINCIAL BRANCHES.

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2, LUDGATE HILL, LONDON, E.C.

(OPPOSITE ST. PAUL'S CATHEDRAL)

"LONDON'S LARGEST DENTAL EMPORIUM."—Vide Press.



OPPOSITE] 2, LUDGATE HILL, LONDON, E.C. [ST PAUL'S.